COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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LULL OF THE STORM.

THE STRIKING RIOTERS WILL SEEK REVENGE TO-DAY.

One Thousand Men Will Attend the Funeral of the "Martyrs"—Two Regiments of Soldiers on Guard—The Coroner's Inquest Continued.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Quiet reigned throughout the coke regions this morning. No outbreak had occurred since the fatal raid yesterday morning, and while the situation was still grave, the presence of the militia had had a reassuring effect on the people.

The uncertainty and fear last night proved an awful strain on both the strikers and citizens. No sleeping was done in the entire region; but crowds paraded the streets or gathered in knots at the corners or disappeared in [illegible] over the dark hills, leaving no doubt as to their destination and intentions. The foreigners were quiet, but always in crowds and the momentary fear of an outbreak from the thousands which an entire regiment could not quell was only dissipated by the first streak of early dawn.

Two regiments are now upon the ground, fully equipped and prepared for action. The Eighteenth regiment, with over 500 men, reached here shortly after midnight and the Tenth regiment, with nearly as many more men, arrived upon the scene a little later. Adjutant General McClelland and Brigadier General Wilsey are in command and will remain as long as there is any danger of another raid.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet, wise ones say the trouble is not ended. It is the lull before the storm. The presence of the soldiers has, to an extent, driven away the uneasy feeling. Still there is too much uncertainty for comfort. Another deadly conflict will not surprise anyone here. The strikers are in a sullen mood. The evidence before the coroner's jury, tending as it does to show that the fatal firing was hasty, has enraged them and their suppressed wrath may take fire at any time. Not less than 8000 miners hung around town all day, and the main [illegible] in front of the armory, where two companies are stationed, was choked up from morning until night. A collision between two strikers and an insolent soldier occurred near the Baltimore and Ohio depot this morning. The guardsman was worsted in the fight and was taken off by friends. The fight tended to unsettle the general feeling and was accepted as an alarming indication. At a late hour to-night the strikers are holding a big meeting and a feeling of nervousness prevails among the soldiers.

The leaders of the strikers are fighting for position and power. The men are fighting to maintain their positions and for what they claim is principle. The leaders of the district are all busy at the inquest to-day. Their attorney, James S. Deacon, are watching the proceedings with increasing vigilance. They believe they see in the tactics of prosecuting the deputies and managers a fat coup, and will pursue this policy to the end.

OTHER ATTACKS PLANNED.

This work, however, will only claim a portion of their attention. There is other work to be done. While the troops in this neighborhood will command peace other plants are unprotected. With the strikers' knowledge of the byways and short cuts of the country they can reach a point and complete [illegible] even before the cumbersome militia can move. Then it is argued that there is use for two regiments at this point. General Wiley has this matter under consideration and it is possible that the Eighteenth regiment may be moved over to or beyond the Youghiogheny river. He is in direct communication with the authorities and will be kept fully advised of every move. A special train will remain at his command which will enable him to move a battalion or company at short notice.

THE CRITICAL TIME.

The funerals of the victims will take place Saturday. Peter Wise, master-workman of the Knights of Labor, says the entire country will turn out and that about this time the people must take care. He says the burial of the dead will furnish renewed incentive for the activity of the living.

The dead foreigners will be buried with much pomp and ceremony. They are called martyrs. One thousand men will follow the bodies to their graves. Secretary Parker has issued notices to every worker in the region to attend the obsequies at Scottdale to-morrow. The bodies, followed by workers from Mt. Pleasant branch railroad, will go to Scottdale to-morrow morning. They have a special train. They have ordered eighteen cars for this purpose. At Scottdale they will be joined by workers from every plant in the region. The funeral will call together a larger number of men than ever gathered together in this region. The procession will proceed to the cemetery, where all the leaders will make orations, the character of which can be easily imagined.

"The dirge of the bands at the funeral will be the knell of more people than the martyrs," was the remark of one leader. "I'm afraid there will be hell to-morrow," said Peter Wise. "You don't know how terribly the men feel this thing; they are now beyond control. We repudiate any responsibility for the future action of the strikers."

Squire McCabe has postponed the hearing of [illegible], who is under arrest here at the instance of strikers on the charge of murder. He is waiting on the opinion of Judge [illegible] of Greensburg, as to how to proceed. Pending this no further arrests of deputies will be made. If a man goes down the street in a uniform all sorts of epithets are thrown out to him and he is challenged to a fight on almost every street corner. The feeling against the militia is very strong. The strikers imagine they are to blame for yesterday's shooting and they are only waiting an opportunity to shoot them down.

[illegible] THE MILITIA.

General Wiley today detailed Private [illegible], of the Eighteenth regiment, who speaks seven languages, to circulate among the Hungarian and other strikers. To-night Private Kellar returned to headquarters and reported to General Wiley as follows: "There is going to be trouble between this and Monday. The strikers are all indignant because the soldiers have been sent here, but they don't seem to fear them. I was in two houses this afternoon, where they threatened to attack me until I addressed them in their language. In one house I saw five guns and a number of revolvers. In the other I saw two guns and several revolvers. Five out of every ten of these men have served in the armies of the old country and know what soldiers are. They said the soldiers who have been brought here are simply workingmen like themselves and will not interfere with their movements. In one of their papers of to-day that I picked up was an article saying they need not be afraid of the militia men, who were workers and did not know any more about warfare than the strikers themselves. They also knew all the members of the [illegible] I heard them talking that [illegible] So far as I have discovered they are going to be troublesome and it will [illegible] day. All of the Hungarians are in a dangerous mood over the killing of their fellow-workmen at Moorewood, whom they claim were cruelly murdered."

Every precaution is being taken by the military to avert any further trouble.

Private Kellar's warning has created a great deal of excitement and sentinels are now placed at every point where trouble might be expected.

[illegible]

Later despatches to-night indicate the [illegible] of an expected movement of the strikers towards Moorewood. The guards at that place have been doubled and it is hardly considered possible the strikers will consider another raid in view of the fact that the troops are there. To-night Colonel Hawkins hurriedly issued orders at Mt. Pleasant, gathered up five of his companies and hastily left the city. He refused to give his destination, but it was either Moorewood or Scottdale, where the funerals of the rioters are to take place. The region is all in a state of excitement over the report of the Moorewood raid.

H. C. Frick was interviewed in Pittsburg to-night and had little to say, except that no more of his plants had been started under supervision of the guards and that he was awaiting developments.

Officials of the McClure Coke company lay the entire blame on Vice President Penna and Master Workman Wise, whom they say worked the men up by ill-advised speeches.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of the men killed at Moorewood, which was postponed last night, was resumed this morning. Neither the sheriff nor the coke companies were represented, while the labor leaders were present in full force.

Albert Halley swore the only shooting he heard came from the guards on the Moorwood property. He was 125 yards from where the shooting occurred.

George Taylor, a watchman, testified to hearing two or three pistol shots before the regular firing of the guard. This witness was the first to reach the spot after the shooting and tells a graphic story of the finding of the bodies of the dead on the bridge or in ditches, while the wounded hobbled away.

Sharp cross questions brought out the fact that the witness was a deputy and carried a revolver also, though he did not know whether all the guards carried revolvers or not. The doubt created as to whether the pistol shots were fired first by the guards or strikers was received with a cheer by the crowd.

Most of the testimony taken this morning was favorable to the strikers, with the exception of Dr. Potter, who testified the company's gates had been broken down. So far none of the deputies or any of the Frick company employes have been on the stand. At noon the inquest adjourned. At the afternoon session of the coroner's inquest two witnesses were heard. Their testimony was about the same as in the morning. The inquest was then adjourned until next Monday at Greensburg.

A prominent leader of the Slav element stated this morning that a majority of the crowd out yesterday morning was there under protest, that the American, English and Irish leaders went to Standard and forced the Slavs to join them under threats of punishment.

General Manager Lynch and Superintendent Ramsay appeared before Squire McCaleb this afternoon and acknowledged service of warrants issued by the strikers' leaders, charging them with being accessories before the fact to the felonious shooting of the strikers. They entered bail in the amount of $500 each for a hearing next week.

Fears are expressed on all sides for the safety of Captain Loar, of this place, whose men it is claimed shot the strikers. Threats are being made on all sides against him and he is going around with a bodyguard. The captain himself has no fear, but his fellow-officers are very anxious that he shall protect himself.

Ex-Secretary Robert Watchorn and Vice President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, returned here to-day. They held a conference in Pittsburg last night and decided to continue the strike.

"The killing of these men," said Penna, "has strengthened our position tenfold. We are determined not to lay down. If the operators are to be armed to protect property, and under that pretense shoot down men on the highways, it is time the men were armed to protect their own lives."

At a big meeting held here this afternoon, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the killing of the men at Moorwood.

The labor organizations of Pittsburg may start a move to take part in the investigation of the coke riots. Secretary Dillon of the flint glass workers said to-day: "The shooting down of these men at Moorewood was an outrage. Organized labor should take the matter up. The United Mine Workers form a big branch of the Federation and the chances are we will take the matter up."

KANSAS CITY.

A Colossal Cattle Deal for Speculative Purposes.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—One of the most colossal cattle deals ever consummated has just been completed by wealthy stockmen of the west and Chicago packers. W. P. Herring, a well-known cattleman, returned to-day from Texas, where he has been since January 1. Since that time he has purchased 40,000 head of cattle at a cost of $1,000,000 for himself, P. D. Armour, and E. M. Hewins, president of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association. Mr. Herring reports that an equal number of cattle have been purchased for Nelson F. Morris, of Chicago, by Colonel Suggs, the well-known stockman. The entire outlay has been $2,000,000. The cost of transportation will be another half-million dollars. Mr. Herring says that the deal is in the nature of a speculation and has been made because of the scarcity of corn and the high price of cattle, the packers fearing that they might be squeezed during the season.

Charles Myers, the piccolo player who murdered James Weir with a coupling pin and robbed the corpse January 1, 1889, was to-day after three trials, at one of which he was convicted, acquitted on the ground of insanity. Myers' attorney, Frank Lowe, who has fought hard for his client's life, was stricken with apoplexy when the verdict was read. Fears for his life were at first entertained. He was removed to his home in a carriage. Myers betrayed no feeling at all.

Justice Ganahorn was again arrested this afternoon for assaulting H. Chadeayne, a lawyer, in his court room with a chair. Ganahorn is now on bond, awaiting trial on charges of criminal assault, embezzlement and other offenses.

Robert M. Ray, formerly confidential agent of the Consolidated Tank Line company, was arrested to-day on a charge of obtaining various sums of money from a half-hundred people by false pretenses.

THINKING IT OVER.

THE PROSPECTS INCREASE OF A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT

Blaine Receives Rudini's Letter—Secretary Proctor Tells How We Could Destroy the Italian Fleet—Latest News of the International Complication.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There have been no developments of importance since this morning in the Italian negotiations. The official literature upon the subject of the New Orleans lynching was augmented this morning by the receipt by Secretary Blaine of the Italian government['s reply] to his note Wednesday evening. It seems that his communication addressed and sent to Marquis Imperiali as being in charge of the legation here was cabled at once to Rome. Marquis di Rudini replied last night by cable addressing his note to Marquis Imperiali with instructions to hand it to Mr. Blaine. This was done at 10 o'clock this morning and the document, which was in Italian, was sent at once over to the state department to be translated. The secretary spent the morning at his home and waited there until it had been translated and a copy of it had been sent, together with the original, back to him. Then, armed with all of the documents in the case, he walked over to the White House where the cabinet had been in session for nearly an hour. As he went upon the portico he was met by half a dozen newspaper men who unanimously wanted to know when the letter was to appear. Simply replying that it should be made public to all at once he passed up stairs to the cabinet room.

The substance of the dispatch has already been succinctly stated in the newspaper dispatches from Rome. It was laid before the cabinet by Secretary Blaine and discussed for a time. Later the secretary said he would not be able to give out anything for to-day, so the exact text of the marquis' note remains a secret, and it is remarked as probable that it will not be made public until the secretary has prepared his reply.

Inquiry to-night at Baron Fava's residence as to whether the baron would leave for New York by a later train in order to sail for Italy to-morrow was answered by the statement that he was ill, the servant at the door would take no cards to the baron and could not or would not say how ill the baron was, or answer any questions about his preparations for departure for New York to-night. It can be stated, however, positively that he will not leave for Europe to-morrow.

Charles H. Cramp, the head of the great Philadelphia ship building firm here says New York is in no danger from the Italian ironclads. "They will never come over here," he said confidently. "In the first place they cannot carry coal enough to make such a voyage safely and they could find no place here to recoal. Then their great draught would make it impossible for them to do much damage on this side. They are not familiar with our coast and would be in constant danger of grounding the minute they came at all near the coast. They carry very heavy guns, but except for firing on a city those guns are not effective much over a mile, and the new cruisers recently constructed could be very effective, by circling about the monsters and peppering them with long range rifled cannon and drawing them into shallow water. If a shot from one of the ironclads struck one of our cruisers it would, of course, do considerable damage, but except by chance it is doubtful if at any such a distance any gunner in the Italian navy could hit such a small object as a vessel going at the rate of from fifteen to twenty knots an hour. The shallow water and the great draught of the ironclads make it practically impossible to bombard New York. The Vesuvius is the only dynamite cruiser in the world, and if she could drop one of her deadly shells aboard an Italian ironclad all danger from the latter would be over."

PROCTOR INTERVIEWED.

The United States is Better Prepared for War than is Thought.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 3.—Secretary of War Proctor was interviewed here yesterday before his departure for San Diego. The secretary said he did not think the present war flurry would result in anything serious with Italy. He did think, though, that the effect of it would be to wake up congress to the necessity of better coast defences and a larger navy. Guns of no less than eight-inch calibre are required and from that up to twelve.

In speaking of an armament, Secretary Proctor said: "I consider the eighteen-inch guns carried by the large Italian war ships as somewhat of an experiment. They necessarily rack the ship, but without reference to their use on board ship, they are short lived. After the guns reach a certain size the increase of internal surface is very great and the immense explosive power is more likely to injure or break them. I think the most serviceable of the large guns are the eight, ten and twelve-inch.

"In addition to the new gun factory, the last congress made an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the purchase of large guns manufactured by private concerns. That will furnish us with one hundred large pieces.

"New York is not without a considerable degree of protection, as we have quite an efficient torpedo service. With the advent of the heavily armored ships of late years great improvements have been make in mortar service. It is surprising with what accuracy mortars can be fired to great heights and shots dropped straight down upon the object aimed at. The latest method of handling them is to place sixteen mortars in squares and after gauging carefully the location of a target to fire together all the sixteen mortars at the same instant and it is remarkable how many of the shots will drop down on the spot no larger than the deck of a ship, which cannot be armored like the side on account of the great weight. One of these mortar shot will drop through any ship and almost sink it."

GENERAL ELDER'S OPINION.

General Elder, quartermaster general of the United States, who is with Secretary Proctor, in talking about the present situation of relations between this country and Italy said: "They talk about our government being unable to protect Italian citizens when for years the American citizens and citizens of other countries have frequently been taken prisoners by the banditti of Italy and held for ransom, and frequently maltreated, and yet our government has never taken any serious action in the matter. The only fault with our government is that we have been too good natured with them."

O'Mally Surrenders.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Dominick C. O'Mally, the notorious detective who was charged with having attempted to pack the jury in the Hennessy case and who mysteriously disappeared when the crowd was at the Clay statue and at the parish prison on the memorable fourteenth of March were howling for his blood, created a sensation this morning by surrendering himself. He drove to the criminal court with his attorney, Barry, ex-clerk of the criminal court, and gave himself up to Chief Deputy Sheriff Arnoult.

There are three indictments against him, one as accessory to the crime of bribing one of the tales jurors in the Hennessy case, one for perjury in a suit in the civil court several years ago, and one for attempting to procure the commission of the crime of perjury in 1882 in a suit of the state against himself in the criminal court here.

The bail was fixed at $3,000 and Mr. Barry signed for the whole amount. O'Malley looks well though rather pale. He refused to talk but says he will make a statement. He would not tell whether or not he had left the city. Mr. Barry says he has been here all the time.

The feeling against Detective O'Malley is intense, and threats against him have been made by many since his arrival in town. The news that he had surrendered to the officers of the law spread rapidly, and a call for a meeting was issued. The meeting was held in a saloon on Common street, and at it the question of hanging O'Malley was taken up, and some favored stringing him up to the nearest lamp post. Sober judgment prevailed, however, and after a spirited discussion, it was decided to allow the law to take its course and if the outcome of the trial was not what the people required then summary vengeance would be meted out.

Crimes Charged to Italians.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 3.—There is considerable commotion among the railroad lines in this state and there are indications that the Italians are avenging their countrymen by the destruction of property. Two attempts to wreck the fast express on the Baltimore and Ohio were detected in time to prevent loss of life. A few minutes before the New York express passed a narrow cut near Grafton a track walker discovered several heavy pieces of iron wedged tightly between the rail. An hour later the Chicago express barely escaped a disastrous wreck near the same point by a similar obstruction. A large depot and store building on the Baltimore and Ohio at Constitution was blown up with dynamite, which completely wrecked the building and caused a heavy loss. All the contents were destroyed. All the crimes are charged to the Italians in the neighborhood where they happened.

A Model Building Law.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A combined committee consisting of representatives of the American Institute of Architects, the National Association of Building Inspectors, the National Board of Underwriters and the National Association of Fire Engineers have been in session for two days past. The object of the meeting was the framing of a model building law. Among those present were A. McAllister of Cleveland, Henry Reeves of Philadelphia, O. P. Shelton of Brooklyn; Building Inspector John S. Daniel and Fire Chief Weber of Boston, W. W. Carlin of Buffalo, Fire Chief Bonner of New York, A. S. Stone of Providence, Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago, A. C. Hendrick of New Haven, James Battle of Detroit and Henry A. Hills of Cincinnati.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the question at issue deemed it impracticable at present to draw up a detailed building law which could be applied to all cities without local modifications. Suggestions and points submitted by the sub-committee to form the basis of all codes of building regulations were adopted by the combined committee. A standing sub-committee was also formed to receive suggestions and improvements from time to time for the codes so that the combined committee should be made a permanent one with annual meetings.

Among the recommendations adopted by the committee were: First, that the legislatures of the various states should [illegible] state building laws governing the construction of buildings; second, that in all incorporated cities there should be a separate department for the inspection of buildings; third, that aside from special local codes the general law of application of rules should contain rules that all buildings over seventy feet high must be built of incombustible material. Further recommendations are made for the safety of human life in building.

At the conclusion of the convention to-day the delegates visited the new fire boat New Yorker to inspect the many new features which the vessel possesses.

International Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The international American monetary commission, which organized here last January closed its sessions today by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, First—In the opinion of the commission the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, the adoption of coins of both metals and of a common monetary unit would be of great benefit to the commerce of the world.

Second—That this end could be greatly promoted by means of an international agreement among all the commercial nations of the world.

Third—That it does not seem probable that such an agreement could be arrived at under present circumstances in view of the ill-success of efforts recently made for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That this commission bring its sessions to a close, expressing the wish that before long another commission may meet which shall reach an agreement to bring about the adoption of a uniform monetary system among the nations of America, advantageous to each and all.

Traffic Association Reorganized.

DENVER, April 3.—The Colorado-Utah Traffic association was reorganized here to-day. The association is composed of the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific companies. Its object is to regulate the handling of traffic to Colorado and Utah points and its organization and operation will be similar to the trans-Missouri association. Mr. P. J. Flynn was appointed commissioner, with headquarters in this city.

Good Crop Prospects.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A dispatch from Omaha says the state's crop prospects are reported by the board of agriculture to be superior to those of any year in the history of the state. In many localities in the state and also in the Dakotas, farmers are busy seeding. The quantity of moisture received in snowfall during the winter is believed to insure a very good crop even in the portions of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota most subject to drouth.

Good Reason for a Veto.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 3.—Governor Boyd this morning returned the Newberry maximum rate bill to the legislature without his approval on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The bill passed the house over the veto, but it is believed that the veto will be sustained in the senate.

EFFECT ON TRADE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK FROM A BUSINESS STANDPOINT.

The Returns are More Important Than Fava's Withdrawal—Bad Weather and Blockaded Eastern Sales—Grain Speculation Keeps Up Prices.

NEW YORK, April 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The actual condition of business does not improve, however hopeful the anticipation warranted. Unfavorable weather has prevailed over a wide region affecting retail trade and making country roads still more difficult. Labor troubles are becoming an important factor, strikes having begun at many localities in the building trades, and the great strike having resulted in riots and the calling out of troops.

The volume of all kinds of money in circulation was 211,011,115 greater than a month ago and $12,596,112 greater than a year ago. Practically the entire increase in March has been in silver certificates and new silver notes, and the amount of gold certificates [illegible]. Money is temporarily close at some points on account of April settlements, but nearly all interior markets are quiet and comparatively easier.

The failures for the first quarter of 1891 have been 3,545 in number, against 3,223 last year, and the liabilities $42,167,631 against $37,852,968, in the United States, but most of the increase, both in number and liabilities, appears in the southern states. The eastern and middle states report fewer failures and smaller liabilities than last year, the western states report nearly as much increase. In Canada the number of failures has been 575 against 635 last year but the liabilities $6,045,231 against $5,529,349 last year.

Trade at Boston has been quiet, boots and shoes are slow, the leather trade is moderate and hides are weak. Cotton goods are quiet in first hands, but fairly active for jobbers. The movement of men's woolens is unsatisfactory and trade in wool is moderate, with Australian still in especial demand. Philadelphia wool quiet. Pittsburg notes no important change and Cleveland only fair trade, with Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Kansas City in the same condition. At Peoria local trade is below last year's and collections very slow, but makers and jobbers of implements note excellent prospects, sales exceeding last year's with fair collections. Chicago observes an increase over last year in receipts of grain and cheese and 50 per cent. in wool, no change in cured meats and hides and decrease in flour, lard, butter and 50 per cent. in dressed beef. Merchandise moves more slowly [illegible] on account of bad roads. Memphis finds trade not yet near the normal, but at Atlanta it is improving, and at New Orleans, where sugar is active at lower prices, rice scarce and cotton quiet. Bad weather affects trade at Montgomery; at Jacksonville there are fears of disastrous spring and summer trade, iron does not mend at all, for in confidence that the strikes will soon end, consumers are waiting. The lowest prices on record are made by some works for bar iron; structural works slowly, while wrought pipe is tolerably [illegible]. Pig iron is duller than for years, and buyers generally hold off as to rails, risking to help the combination. Coal is [illegible] being about 15 cents above [illegible] year but with some cutting. A better tone is seen in copper and speculation has advanced tin and lead a shade. The woolen manufacture is doing fairly, but reports from the west are that growers look for high prices on the new clip of wool, which the present outlook does not warrant. The boot and shoe trade is dull and eastern shipments fall below last year's each week at [illegible]. The [illegible] speculators here put new Para at 90 cents [illegible] to hold 2000 tons, the world's consumption being called 1800 monthly.

Speculation in breadstuffs does not abate, and with sales of 33,000,000 bushels here wheat is 1¼ cent higher than a week ago, corn is a shade lower and oats unchanged, but pork 50 cents per barrel higher and lard a quarter of a cent per pound. Cotton has not changed and trading is light, coffee is an eighth stronger and oil three-eighths with small sales. The new tariff has taken effect as to raw sugar, and the price is now 3.12 against 5.19 a week ago, while granulated is selling at 4½ against 6¾ last week. The average of all prices is a shade lower than a week ago.

Failures during the last seven days number for the United States 211, Canada 32, total 243, as compared with a total of 256 last week, and [illegible] the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 206, representing 169 failures in the United States and 37 in Canada.

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 3.—With the news of the day very much more favorable than otherwise for a rise in the price of wheat it has only barely maintained its former values [illegible] by yesterday's and to-day's closing. It averaged higher during the greater part of the session than the closing quotations, which were close to the bottom of the day's range.

The weather here and the strength of the foreign markets favored the holders of wheat and caused the market to open very strong, with 105¼ very generally bid for May at the start and also huge quantities for sale at that price. Longs with a profit in their holdings and the more courageous shorts were the sellers. Some items in the news, notably a cablegram from Berlin which reported Russian crop prospects better than had been generally supposed here and shipments of wheat from that country increasing, created a temporary weakness which caused a decline in the price to 104⅜, but on reports of a continuation of the export demand and further inquiry for cash wheat here and flour at advanced prices at Minneapolis, the market stiffened again and by 12 o'clock was back again to 105⅛.

The firm tone of the closing cablegrams held the market until near the close, and the reports of considerable cash business at New York, Duluth and Chicago were likewise contributory to maintaining the prices, but the bulls had apparently bought all they required and there being still another shot in the bear locker, the latter fired it off near the close and depressed May to 1.03 and July to 1.03⅛.

Closing prices: Wheat—April 1.01, May 1.03, July 1.03⅛.

Corn—April 68½, May 68¼, July 65⅛.

Oats—May 54½, July 51⅜.

Pork—May 12.80, July 13.07½.

Lard—May 6.82½, July 7.07½.

Ribs—May 6.0?½, July 6.37½.

Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Bar silver 97⅝.

Adams Ex.	149	Tex. Pacific	
American Ex.	116	U. P.	43¾
Central Pacific	29½	U. S. Ex.	67
C. & A.		Wells Fargo Ex.	140
C. B. & Q.	87¾	Western Union	80½
Del. Lack & W.	135¾	Colo. Coal	33¾
D. & R. G.	17	Iron Silver	
Preferred	57¾	Ontario	
Illinois Central	96	Atchison	27¾
Kan & Tex.	11	D. T. & F. W.	21¾
Mo. Pacific	67¾	4s registered	121¾
Northern Pacific	30½	4½s registered	103
Preferred	71¾	4s coupons	123
C. & N. W.	106½	4½s coupons	102
Preferred	132	Pacific 6s of '95	110
N. Y. C.	102½	Pittsburg	150
Pullman P. Car	192	Mich. Central	90¾
Rock Island	69¾	Lake Shore	110
O. & N.		Lead Trust	15
Preferred		Sugar	69¾
Reading		Rio Grande West'n	35¼
Pacific Mail	36½	Preferred	73¼

Mining Stock Market.

DENVER, April 3.—There was no apparent decrease in the interest in the mining stock market today, in fact business was heavier than on the previous day and all along the line there was a remarkable firmness in prices. Bangkok, Cora Belle, Big Six, Diamond B. and Ironclad were the favorites. The two first named advanced sharply. Buyers tried hard to induce holders of Bangkok to let go and although a half cent gain was noted in the price of the stock, offerings were very light. It is reported that there is a big deal pending on this stock which if consummated will send prices upward at a rapid rate. Batchelder and a score of others wanted Big Six, and they wanted it badly but if there were any sellers they kept out of sight as only a few small lots came out. There was a little more firmness to Diamond B, but sales were not as numerous as on the two preceding days. Rainy, Bell, McLelland, Farmon and Keeler traded heavily in Ironclad and large blocks of the stock were bought and sold for cash and future delivery. A good demand existed for Potosi but the gap between buyers and sellers was too wide and no sales were recorded. Total sales 57,500.

NEW YORK CITY.

No News Received From Senator Miller's Shipwreck.

NEW YORK, April 3.—No further word from the wreck of the Aguan at Roncador reef, in the Carribean sea, was received at the office of the Nicaragua Canal company in this city today. S. C. Miller, private secretary to Warner Miller, the president of the company, who, with his party at last accounts was still on the Aguan, said to a reporter today: "We do not expect another dispatch until to-morrow, as judging by the time the first message took in getting here it will require two days for one of the rescuing steamers to run from Greytown to Roncador and back. The means of telegraphic communication between here and Greytown are very indirect. We have built a telegraph from Greytown seventy miles to Castillo, where it connects with the government lines. From Castillo dispatches must go to Salinas Cruce on the Pacific coast by way of Managua and Corinto. They then cross to Coatzacoalcos Coal company, on the gulf of Mexico, thence by the Western Union cable to Galveston and to New York by way of New Orleans.

BALMACEDA'S RESIGNATION DISCREDITED.

Flint & Co. do not credit the report that Balmaceda has resigned. They state that it was probably manufactured by the same interests that circulated the information that Balmaceda had been assassinated. Balmaceda has the power of calling an extra session of congress, and the election as reported yesterday, having resulted in the return of a large majority of the Liberal party, an extra session of congress will naturally result in the general endorsement and support of the executive branch of the government. The election of the president will take place April 15, and the president-elect will assume the reins of government on the 18th of November next, the independence day of Chili, Balmaceda by the constitution not being eligible for re-election.

The trial of Miss Henrietta Woods' suit against Erastus Wiman for $50,000, for damages for libel, was begun in the circuit court in Brooklyn to-day. It arises out of Mr. Wiman's efforts to have imprisonment for debt abolished by law. In support of this bill pamphlets were printed containing statements from judgment debtors who complained of the severity of the existing statute and also setting forth their individual stories. Among the other statements was one by Tennant Monett, who was in jail for failing to pay a judgment obtained against him by Miss Woods in a breach of promise suit. In his statement Monett said a number of things that reflected much upon Miss Woods' character, hence the suit.

Leonard Bernard, Henry L. Lee and Henry C. Robinson, three more directors of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, gave bail to-day in the sum of $5000. Nathaniel C. Wheeler is the only one of the twelve indicted directors of the road who has not given bail.

Frederick L. Willetts of Patchogue, L. I., who was arrested there yesterday was arraigned in court to-day and held for examination. Willetts and Fred S. Allen, who was arrested in Chicago yesterday, were receivers of the Central Cross Town railroad and are charged with embezzling [illegible] of the company's funds in December last.

Kate Roach, one of the characters of the Fourth ward, was found in her miserable hovel to-day slowly dying of starvation. She was removed to the hospital, where the doctors say she cannot recover. A search was made of her apartments and amid the rags and squalor the officers found over $1,800 in gold and bills and bank books calling for nearly $4000 more.

The jury in the case of Alphonse J. Stephani, who has been on trial for some time for the murder of Clinton G. Reynolds, to-night returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred.

Alonzo L. Kane obtained judgment in the [illegible] Co., of West Virginia, of $13,151, due for advances on promissory notes.

John M. Fassebe, recently convicted of arson in the first degree, appeared for sentence before Recorder Smythe to-day. After a long argument from the prisoner's counsel for a new trial he was granted until Tuesday next to submit papers.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Jockey Decker, who was found dead beside the railroad track at Morris park about two weeks ago, to-day returned a verdict that he came to his death by jumping off a Hartford and New Haven train and fracturing his skull.

A number of poles and much wire were taken down by the superintendent of public works to-day. House wires on Duane, Elm, West Broadway and Canal streets were also removed.

Geronimo Attends Sunday School.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The news received at the war department of the result of the efforts being made by western army officers to carry out the provisions of the army appropriation bill authorizing the enlistment in the regular army of 2000 Indian recruits, is very discouraging. The officer's report that the Indians will not enlist in the infantry under any circumstances, as they abhor walking. They will not enlist in the cavalry except as scouts, because they do not care to bind themselves to five years' service nor to be subject to removal to distant parts of the country. Then too, they want their women with them, and the great majority of the bucks are unfit for military service, physically. It is doubtful if a single Indian company can be recruited in the west.

But the outlook in the south is more hopeful. At Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, where the Apache Indians who led the Geronimo campaign are placed, it is said that all of the Indians, some thirty-five or forty, are about to enlist. These Indians are said to be progressing rapidly in the path of civilization and the almost incredible fact is reported that the renowned warrior, Geronimo, who was for years the terror of the west, is now a prominent teacher in the local Sunday school and attends services regularly every Sunday to keep order.

California's Population.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Superintendent Porter of the census bureau to-day issued a bulletin containing the special count by races made by the census for the state of California. This count was made in order to separate the Chinese and Indians from the rest of the population as required by the laws of that state for purposes of state apportionment. The results of this special count are shown by counties. For the state as a whole the white population has increased from 767,181 in 1880 to 1,111,8[illegible] in 1890, an increase of 344,6[illegible]. The colored population of California shows an increase during the decade of 5,419, while there has been a decrease in the Chinese of [illegible] the whole number of Indians in the state was less in 1890 than in 1880 by [illegible]. The number of Japanese in 1890 as compared with 1880 is large, although relatively small compared with the whole population. The number of Japanese returned in 1890 was 1,0[illegible] against 86 in 1880.

A Victim of Ingratitude.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 3.—Attorney General Martin has resigned. He gives several reasons, one being the people's ingratitude. The real reason is that it was determined three weeks ago to depose him. He will be succeeded by Clifford Sifton.

DeCOURSEY & ALDRICH,

REAL ESTATE

INVESTMENTS

AND LOANS.

Unimproved Property at Bargain Prices.

1. *The corner of Tejon and Columbia streets, 80x190 feet, at a great bargain. This is someone's opportunity, for $2300 will buy it.*
2. *Two lots on North Nevada avenue, near San Miguel street, 100x190, facing east. At $3300—they are cheap property.*
3. *A corner on North Tejon street, at Espanola, facing south and east, 100x190, at a bargain.*
4. *On Cascade avenue, near Washington street, a lot 50x190, for $850. This is the cheapest property in the north end of the city.*
5. *A corner on Cascade avenue, at Fontanero street, 100x190, for $2500. Property near this was sold last week at a higher price.*
6. *A lot on Prospect street, near Platte avenue for $800.*
7. *The corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, 100x160. We will sell this at a figure which any one in this city would call low.*

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

1. A very handsome house on Colorado avenue, near this city. It has all improvements. Price $4500, with but $1000 cash.
2. Another house on Colorado avenue, near Tenth street in West Colorado Springs. This has four large rooms. Price $1600.
3. A five room house on North Weber street, near Monument, facing east. Price $3000.
4. On Wahsatch avenue, near Vermijo street, we have a good four room house for sale at $2100, with but $700 cash.
5. On Kiowa street, near Prospect, is a large seven room house, with bath, closets, electric light wires, laundry, etc. We offer it at $3400, with but $500 cash, and the balance in monthly or quarterly payments.
6. On North Nevada avenue, near San Miguel street, we offer a four room house facing east, with a lot 100x190, for $5500.
7. A large two story house of eleven rooms on Nevada avenue, facing the north park. Price $8500, all furnished. An excellent opportunity for a good boarding house.
8. A small house on Bijou street, east of Weber. The lot is 50x100, and the location is first class. Price $3000.

FOR RENT.

1. A five room house on North Weber street, facing [illegible] Rent at $[illegible] per month.
2. A five room house on South Weber street, near Cimarron, facing [illegible] water and sewer [illegible] It was new [illegible] Rent $[illegible]
3. A well furnished six room house on N. Nevada ave. It has a bath [illegible], and is a fine place. Rent $[illegible].
4. No. 18 Kiowa st., just [illegible] of Cascade ave., a large 10 room house, with bath and all improvements. The lot is 70x184. Rent $[illegible].
5. A new five room house on S. Weber st. near Cimarron. It has water and sewer connection. The rent, $[illegible] per month, is very low.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR SALE. We make a specialty of property along Colorado, Grant, Washington and Lincoln avenues, and in Parrish's and adjoining additions, and in Colorado Heights.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR RENT. We have more applications for property to rent than we can fill. If you wish to purchase [illegible] property, call upon us and we will give you our [illegible] candid advice.

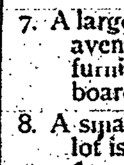
Remember that we can help you in the [illegible] of your [illegible] and that we will be glad to see you at any time. Very faithfully,

DeCOURSEY & ALDRICH,

12 1-2 S. Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

BUY A. H. ANDREWS & CO.'S



"New Rugby"

FOLDING BED.

FOR SALE BY

[illegible]

This is the finest, best and prettiest Folding Bed on the market to-day, and the price is low. Call and see it.

[illegible]

Canned Vegetables.

The Finest in the Land.

HEMENWAY & GISH.

Oysters! Oysters!

The Chicago Bakery

[illegible]

Short Orders and Oysters

[illegible]

CAKES AND CANDIES

Chicago Bakery.

[illegible]

Thos. Gough, Jr.

Next Door to [illegible]

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JOB WORK.

We have the best facilities for job printing of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

If you have a startling statement to make in the shape of a dazzling bargain, the discerning will please call at the office and see how cheaply they can be accommodated. We cannot insert anonymous matter for advertisements, communications or items in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE should be in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. W. SLEALE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

The following is a partial list of the good things which the GAZETTE will present before its readers to-morrow morning:

Sea as Said Fishes (illustrated), by Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Day With Trees, by Alexander Von Humboldt.

The Pirates of Scotland, by W. Scott Douglas.

A Royal Drawing Room, by a Debutante.

The Mouse of Joux (illustrated short story), by H. L. Cleveland.

Observations on Places of Taste, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, M. D.

The Many Sides of Mexico Approximate—, by Theodore Roosevelt.

Bismarck's Girls (Marabeau), by Jac. Corb Reibrich.

Concerto Thoughts (with natural illustrations), by Col. Bill Nye.

Cable Letters from European Capitals on Current Events.

The Associated and United Press telegraph reports, editorial and local departments and choice miscellany.

Wouldn't Baron Fava consent to hang Detective O'Malley as a sufficient revenge for the killing of the criminals at New Orleans?

The GAZETTE is in receipt of an invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of the new state bridge across the Grand river at Glenwood Springs. The celebration is to occur on the 27th inst., in connection with the anniversary celebration of the I. O. O. F.

BLAINE'S DIPLOMACY.

In his treatment of the New Orleans affair Secretary Blaine has failed to take the position which his reputation for able and diplomatic would lead us to expect.

After stating the killing of four subjects of the King of Italy, the minister of foreign relations, which was to consist in the official assurance that the guilty part should be brought to justice, and the recognition of the principle that an injury should be due to the family of the victims.

It would seem that the reasonable view to take of a case of this kind would be that the government which had failed to afford protection to the Italians should be called to the protection of the Italian government. A request might have been made for the names of those who were supposed to be subject of the king of Italy, with the names in his possession as proof of the state department would have had no great difficulty in getting from the New Orleans police the record of the crime. One, it is said, was a well-known bandit, outlawed by the Italian government; one was a murderer who had fled to avoid trial for his life. One had abjured his fatherland by voting at an American election. One was living with an Italian woman. It does not appear that any one was entitled to the protection of the government which had driven them or which they had left behind. With facts like these in his possession, having in the meantime given assurance to the minister that the government would do all in its power to certain the facts and punish the guilty, and having shown a reasonable disposition to carry out the promise, Secretary Blaine might well have been content to rest the issue upon this point instead of carrying it further to less tenable ground. The matter of federal power might not have been discussed, the question of whether these men received the protection to which they had a right under the treaty need not have been brought up; nor need there have been anything said about their guilt or innocence, with which international law has nothing to do. These points might have been raised as a second line of defense, but the first was much stronger.

Secretary Blaine has seen fit to ignore this line of argument. He asserts a demand for justice upon the slayers of Italian subjects in violation of treaty rights by saying that the constitution of the United States, and of the state of Louisiana is such that neither the national government nor the government of the state can guarantee the result of a trial. This is either false or evasive. Minister Fava asked for justice to the guilty. If Secretary Blaine means that the state or national government cannot guarantee that the accused shall be found guilty, it is an evasion of the point at issue. If he means that our state and national constitutions do not guarantee protection to the innocent and punishment to the guilty, it is false.

Minister Fava accepts the latter alternative, and puts our government in an absurd and ridiculous position by inquiring why our government makes treaty obligations which it has no power to enforce. To unprejudiced minds the question is logical and unanswerable.

There is one other aspect of the case with which the Italian government has nothing to do. The ready endorsement of Secretary Blaine's answer by all the southern press is significant. Who would have supposed that a national secretary of state, a northerner and a Republican, would ever have referred a minister of a foreign power to the governor of a southern state for the settlement of an international dispute. Hear the cry of the Italian, "Is Louisiana known and recognized as a nation?" Does Secretary Blaine expect an accredited representative from the King of Italy to the Knights of Labor? If we fight, it is a civil war.

Blaine may have made a mistake.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes of Church Life by the Rev. J. [illegible] Gilmore.

It is not very strange that the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, when rector of an Episcopal church in New York, was tried by Bishop Potter for preaching in a church of another denomination. This winter Dr. Rainsford of St. George's has invited Dr. Lyman Abbott to preach in his church, and now gives further expression to his desire for Christian unity by preaching in Plymouth church. He has also asked into his pulpit a number of other ministers who have never received orders from the Episcopal church. Moreover, there are a considerable and increasing number of Episcopal clergymen who approve of these fraternal exchanges and welcome the breaking down of the barriers which have separated them hitherto from brethren whose activities, consecration and divine call to the ministry they acknowledge and respect equally with those of ministers within their own denomination. These are signs that the essential unity of the church may be more rapidly becoming an evident reality than has been supposed possible.

The French government has established a Bureau of Labor of a novel composition which gives promise of valuable contributions to and one of the most pressing moral problems of the day. There is announced the creation of a permanent Bureau of Labor under the ministry of commerce, industry and colonization. The chamber voted 50,000 for the establishment of such a bureau. It is to be a sort of standing commission to investigate all matters pertaining to the interests of workingmen and to revise and recommend labor legislation. It is to be composed of fifty members, serving without pay, one-third to be members of parliament and experts in sociology, the other two-thirds to be divided equally between employers and laboring men.

The ecclesiastical court before which the Rev. Howard McQueary, Episcopal rector of Canton, Ohio, was tried for heresy, has brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. McQueary denied the miraculous birth of Christ and the resurrection of the body of Christ, but affirmed his belief that the spirit of Christ issued from the body and that the apostles beheld this disembodied spirit. He affirms himself a believer in the divinity of Christ and a Trinitarian. Says the Christian Union concerning the trial:

"The judgment was not unanimous. The vote stood three for conviction of heresy to two for acquittal, and of the three who voted for conviction one favored only suspension, not dismissal from the ministry. If this judgment, therefore, indicates anything as to public sentiment in the church, it would be that two-thirds of the clergy do not regard the opinions of the Rev. Mr. McQueary inconsistent with holding the clerical office and fulfilling the functions of the priesthood in the Episcopal church. This, however, would be a large conclusion to draw from so small an indication; we can only say that really nothing is indicated as to ecclesiastical sentiment on this subject. As a means of settling a disputed point in doctrine, the trial has been, in fact, its only real effect has been to advertise widely Mr. McQueary's opinions."

The Paulist Fathers (Roman Catholic) in New York have adopted the novel practice of having some of the prayers in English. Apologies of this new departure. It may be noted that a Catholic paper, the Sacred Heart Review, makes a plausible plea for popular devotions in the vernacular, and says what must be very evident to a good many people who attend the Roman Catholic services: "It must be confessed that services conducted in an unknown tongue are not calculated to be edifying as they should be. Latin phrases are understood by the people, and especially when the people are called upon to participate." It confesses, too, that the full significance of the words may seem monotonous, and even dry and meaningless, to those who do not understand the service, and it believes that prayers in English would probably prove acceptable to the majority of the people they like best, provided that could be provided." This is a less acknowledgment that the aesthetic or merely emotional element in liturgical services is not sufficient, and the Catholics are asking for more intellectual elements, which will interpret the symbols they use. So long as the worshipper does not understand the meaning of the service it matters not whether it is chanted in Latin or Choctaw. A service in the vernacular would be a concession to the Roman Catholic laity. A service in Latin may be intelligent to the priest, but it cannot be very intelligent to the people. Would it not be well for Protestants also in liturgical services to leave out the Hebrew which are utterly devoid of meaning in modern life?

The schools maintained by the various American missionary societies in mission fields contain almost 175,000 pupils, and the 19,000 Protestant schools are training to Christian intelligence an aggregate of not much less than 600,000 children and youth.

Chaplin Marsh writes an interesting letter to the Christian Register concerning the observance of Easter in the Greek churches in Athens. We make the following extracts:

On Good Friday the Greeks call it Megalo Paraskeue. Athens is moral with the blast of bugles. It was the dominant note of the day, and there could hardly be a sweeter one. It surprised me at dawn upon my pillow, and lulled me to sleep again when the day was done.

For the Paschal Lamb keeps its place in the Passover of the Greek church. Forty thousand of them were slain this Easter in Athens and Piræus alone. From all Attica and the neighboring islands the shepherds drove them in, folding their flocks in the suburbs, and selling them in the market-places. In the little Agora where the streets of Zeus and Pluto meet, I watched the traffic. The purchaser felt the offered animal closely to see that it was "without spot or blemish" and (including, of course) fat enough to be good eating. The bargain struck, the buyer hoisted the lamb and carried it home. Everywhere throughout the city one saw this modern Androphoros (the man shouldering the Moschophoros bull) and it must be said that the consideration shown for the lambs seemed beyond little sense of the sacred symbolism.

After the Paschal lamb, one notes the myriads of bright-colored eggs, stacks of them everywhere, fairly painting the town red. As early as Thursday in every quarter of the city were to be seen in the open streets huge cauldrons, surrounded by great children with eyes to color. All the nests in Greece must have been robbed for Easter; for Athens and Piræus alone, I am told, used up four million eggs, or more than two dozen per capita of the population.

At dawn of Saturday they chant in all the churches, "This day the grave holds Him who holds creation in his hand;" but it is a day of transition from grief to gladness. In the Cathedral at night I witnessed the sequel to the burial pomp, the bringing back of our Lord from the tomb. At 11 the priest, standing at the threshold of the sanctuary, chants "Arise, O God, to judge the world," and sprinkles the congregation with flowers. Then is read the gospel of the resurrection, the appearance to the two Marys and Salome. But before midnight the clergy and congregation march out, and soon return in solemn procession, with the emblems of the resurrection, attended by the royal family, the ministers of the crown, and the municipal functionaries, while cannon thunder and trumpets blare and all the bells of Athens ring out the glad news.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

And on my way home at 1 o'clock I met the newsboys already crying the morning papers, every one of which has its leader, "Christos anesti," some of them with the words making a head-line the full width of the page.

And here I am tempted to translate for you an Easter editorial of one of our religious dailies, The Asty-noitis; it will convey more to a thoughtful mind than anything an outsider can say about the intellectual attitude of the modern Greek: "For eighteen centuries now the Christian world has continued with emotion every year the days of our Lord's Passion—days which loss never a jot of the grief and holy mystery which they enshrine. Ever new is the feeling begotten in the hearts of men by the Person of Him who gave Himself a sacrifice for the salvation of the world, and who, by his sacrifice alone, destroyed an old world and upon its ruins builded a new world, broader, higher, purer. Down to the epoch when the Nazarene witness of the truth hung upon the cross mankind was divided into two classes—master and slaves, and even the slaves were not only prostrate and sanctioned this unnatural and unjust distinction. It was the Galilean alone who radically overthrew it by his word: Neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free! Shackles were broken, slaves became men, despots compelled to recognize the truth that in the sight of the Most High they were on a level with the meanest of their serfs.

"The great moral revolution that came upon humanity changed the face of the world. New nations took form, moulded under the influence of Christianity; and, educated in Christian ideas, they fashioned a new civilization which enlightened the world and chased away the darkness in which mankind was wandering.

"What does not the world owe to this witness of the Truth? To its true God also condescended to be lifted upon the cross that he might redeem it from wretchedness, darkness and sin? Let us all adore his Passion, and make ready to hail to-morrow his glorious resurrection, whereby he has authenticated and certified the immortality of the human soul."

Thus, I say, not a word for word an Athenian editorial, and not a sermon, though I have since listened to an English bishop preaching on the same theme without seeing that on the purely religious side the pulpit was at all in advance of the press.

Could I better show how, with the Greek Church, religion and politics go hand in hand?

A correspondent desires the insertion in the religious notes of the following item, venturing the second judgment that such consideration of a good minister's wife, I mean of a minister's good wife, should be remarked upon and encouraged. I may interpose that if the ladies read the gift to Mrs. Gifford's wedding-day they only followed a precedent already set in Colorado Springs:

The ladies of the Brookline Baptist church, thinking their pastor, Rev. O. P. Gifford, did not get as many weddings as in his Warren avenue pastorate, and unwilling that Mrs. Gifford's perquisites should thereby be curtailed, very quietly slipped into her hand recently twenty-five ten dollar gold pieces.

A pleasant indication of the cordial feeling existing between the working men of Colorado Springs and the churches appears in the fact that The labor unions of the city have requested the clergymen of the city on successive Sunday evenings for some months to come, to preach upon the labor question, taking such aspect of it as they shall severally please. The request has been heartily, and I believe unanimously, accorded to.

An Englishman Couldn't See It.

Little Marshall P. Wilder, the famous merry-maker, is perennial, and has a humorous skit for every hour of the day. This is one of his latest, illustrative of an Englishman's appreciation of humor:

I have been in England and I know stupified English humor. Its fun lamentable principles are not related to the American article that raises a cyclone of laughter. An Englishman was dining at a swell hotel out west, and after he finished his regular dinner he asked for sweets. A waiter from the Bowery had gone west for employment, and was waiting on the particular table at which the Englishman sat.

"And pha-at is sweets, sah?" asked the waiter.

The Englishman finally explained that he meant dessert, pudding, etc.

"We 'ave apple and mince pie," said the Bowery man.

"Give me mince pie."

"Wha-at d'er mean by mince pie?" asked the waiter in a hard, I-don't-care-a-continental tone of voice. Many heard the remark and laughed. An hour later I happened to meet the Englishman, and he asked me if I heard the waiter ask him what was the matter with the apple pie. I said 'Yes.' Then the Englishman naively asked me:

"Well, what was the matter with the apple pie?"—New York World.

That Lovely Narcissus.

Narcissus was a mythological young person who had so much beauty that it was in the way. He was interrupted during office hours by people who wanted to admire him, and a case went on record of a woman's thinking so much of him that she would always keep still until he got clear through talking. At last he got a good look at himself in a mirror, and he said he couldn't blame them. He felt that he was a menace to society, and history says that he drowned himself. But he didn't.

He went and got a pair of voluminous trousers, decorated his eye with a large piece of glass, took the fit out of the back of his coat, shoved his chin out of place with his collar, and went about his business satisfied that he had restored their peaces of mind to the feminine members of his acquaintance. But it was in vain. And he is obliged to devote large portions of his time—in fact, nearly all of it—to the search for improvements that will make his garments effective for their true purpose. In the meantime he is obliged to go on bothersomely beloved.—Washington Post.

Clothing of the Esquimaux.

Clothing for men consists of knee breeches, belted at the loins, a loose fitting cloak trimmed around the bottom, and the hood with wolf or wolverine, or a blending of both, a pair of stockings and a short legged pair of boots with sealskin soles. In winter two suits are worn, the inner suit with the hair next the body and the outer with the hair turned out.

The difference between the dress of men and women is that the latter have their boots, stockings and pantaloons all in one garment. The cloaks of all females have at the back of the neck a fullness for carrying infants.

These cloaks come down below the knees and are gored out at the sides up to the hips, making the front look like an apron.—Exchange.

Many Roman and Greek epicures were very fond of dog's flesh. Before Christianity was established among the Danes, on every ninth year ninety-nine dogs were sacrificed. In Sweden each ninth day ninety-nine dogs were destroyed. But later on dogs were not thought good enough, and every ninth year ninety-nine human beings were immolated, the sons of the reigning tyrant among the rest, in order that the life of the monarch might be prolonged.

It has been concluded that whatever preservative is to be applied, the timber for piles subjected to the action of seagerms should first be charred, so as to kill any germs near the surface, open the pores of the wood for the antiseptic, and destroy the nutritive matter upon which the worm lives while beginning its action.

A Scotch writer gives a list of instances which tend to prove that his country men are willing to suffer great extremity for learning. He mentions one young man who, though of fine manners and aristocratic appearance, dined but three times a week, and then upon a hot twopenny pie.

CHILDREN AS TEACHERS.

GREAT STUDENTS HAVE LEARNED VERY MUCH FROM THEM.

The Science of Modern Methods of Education Has Been Revolutionized by the Study of Child Nature—Parents Have a Great Deal to Learn.

From olden times it has been thought that adults should be the teachers and children simply learners, but in the Nineteenth century of civilization the greatest find that they can learn from the little ones. The best educators are those who have learned most from little children, and the most successful primary teachers are those who can see and feel things as children feel and see them. Authors of literature and textbooks for children must now know child nature or fail.

Scientific philologists are beginning to recognize the fact that children just learning to talk can in a few months teach them more about how languages are formed than can be learned by years of study of dead and living languages. Even the philosopher and psychologist are turning to the child for the solution of some of the problems that have so long baffled them, and the practical moralist turns from theories to learn of children how moral ideas are formed and moral action called forth.

GREAT STUDENTS.

The development of the race is epitomized in the language of the child, and the observer may read it in the unfolding physical activity of the innocent child, with more pleasure and profit than in the learned histories of civilization.

Tiedemann, Darwin, Taine, Alcott, Romanes and other learned men have studied their own children scientifically and taken notes on their development, while Perez, Hermann and others have made observations on a number of children. Hippolytus, Holden and Noble have collected and examined the vocabularies of several children two years old, in order to discover the general laws of speech.

Emily Talbot has collected observations of mothers on young babes. The most thorough and accurate study has, however, been made by Preyer, who carefully observed and experimented upon his boy during the first three years of his life, noting down each day everything calculated to throw light upon the capacity of children and the order of the development of their powers.

Much light has been thrown on many subjects by these investigations, but a sufficient number of carefully verified facts has been collected to enable us with certainty to distinguish characteristics common to all from individual peculiarities. It has been made evident that we can only [illegible] ourselves in observing and recording the facts, but many of them can be accurately observed and correctly interpreted only by one versed in physiology and psychology.

PLANS FOR A BOOK.

Considerable interest has been aroused and many plans proposed designing to increase scientific knowledge on the subject, to bring parents into new and pleasanter relations with each other, and to preserve records of interest and value to the family. Probably no more acceptable or more valuable present could be given to a child who had just attained his majority than a little book containing a record of his life from babyhood.

The data contained in such a record would make it possible for him to obey the maxim, "Know thyself," and to guide his life by that knowledge, while the little incidents of childish life that give so much pleasure when remembered and related by the parents would be preserved and enjoyed by himself and his descendants. Parents who have engaged in such observations have not only learned to understand their children better and been drawn into closer relations with them, but have also found the task most interesting and delightful.

It will probably be years before the observations of many scientists on children can be [illegible], but it is [illegible] time a father, mother or older sister of ordinary intelligence can, by exercising patience and care, observe and record certain facts of child development that will be as important and reliable as those furnished by the most learned scientist. These observations also are those made at the most interesting age of the child's life, the period of the development of speech.—E. A. Kirkpatrick in Lend a Hand.

He Stopped Smiling.

A young lady, wearing a stylish costume in a jaunty manner, stepped off a car at Madison avenue and Forty-third street Wednesday. She suddenly had occasion to get down on all fours in the mud, and, settling over on her side, sank broadside into the aristocratic Murray Hill slush. A woman standing at the edge of the curb near saw her prostrate sister and smiled. While she was smiling a gust of wind blew off her little cap and placed it in the center of a large, deep puddle. Words fail to give an idea of the misery of the jaunty maid. The moral is obvious.—New York Continent.

Suicides of Peers.

It may be interesting to mention that there are no fewer than twelve cases on record during the present century of suicide among members of the peerage. These are Lord French, Lord Londonderry, Lord Greaves, Lord James Beresford, Lord Munster, Lord Congleton, Lord Forth, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Willoughby, Lord Delaware, Lord Lyttleton and Lord Shaftesbury. Besides these Dr. Samuel Butcher, bishop of Meath, took his own life in 1853, and the Dowager Lady Howe met a similar tragic end in the following year.—London Truth.

Only One Thing Left to Do.

"How did you stand the fatigue of being sick?" asked Dr. Prosy's friend.

"Why, man, I couldn't even stand it."—Munsey's Weekly.

Lord Elton introduced a bill into the British parliament for restraining the liberty of the press, and one of the honorable members moved as an amendment that all anonymous works should have the name of the author printed on the title page.

Edward Everett Hale, the Boston preacher, is 79 years old, but few men are busier. He preaches, edits a magazine and a weekly newspaper, leads missionary life into politics and is also the president of a commercial society.

Two miles of silk have been drawn from the body of a single spider, and yet it is calculated that twenty-seven large spiders would be required to produce a pound weight of the material.

Promiscuous handshaking in America has repeatedly served as a target for European satirists. Yet the handshake, after all, is the sincerest manifestation of courteous good will.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice-Pres't.
J. A. HAYES, Cashier. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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SURPLUS, - - - - - - 100,000.

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A Straight Car Load of Garden and Lawn Hose.

THIS shows the largest venture in this line we have ever made. Our last year's success with the special brands we handle justified the purchase, knowing the goods to be all in every respect, and being desirous of giving our customers the best goods in the market for the least outlay of free and unrestricted coin silver for any other legal tender that represents the almighty dollar, we proposed to sell hose that will suit every man or woman blessed with sense enough to purchase.

Our Specialties: Our California, Dandy and Ideal Lawn Sprinklers; Iron Hose Reels, Fire Hose.

We Can Suit You In: Price, Quality, Quantity, Durability, Style and Size.

THE J. H. MCMURRAY & CO.,
No. 110 North Tejon St.

THE BEST AND PUREST

Milk, Butter and Cream!

Also a full line of Spring Vegetables, which will be delivered to any part of the city.

Colorado Springs Gardens Company
(TEMPLETON'S GAP.)

Registered Jerseys and Holsteins. Visitors Welcome

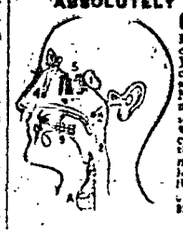
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Southeastern Fuel Syndicate, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 9th day of April, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.

March 25, 1891. JOHN E. LUNDSTROM, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Pipe and Land Company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, at Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the 6th day of April 1891. F. H. MCCLURG, Secretary.

OPIUM HOT SPRINGS
USING
[illegible]

CATARRH
ABSOLUTELY CURED!
OR NO PAY!



Dr. Sanford's method of Nasal Treatment. Effectually cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. New discovery. Not a snuff or an ointment. Applied by the patient once in two days. These applications usually cure the worst cases permanently, no matter how long standing. Send for circulars, etc. Sanford Remedy Co., 185 Lake St., Chicago. 1-19-eod

GOSHEN BROS.,
Manufacturers of
Pressed and Common Brick,
Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.
OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

Little settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my business. I got not a day's rest or sleep on account of the severe pain. Hearing through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I procured a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, frequence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large box containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN L. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Subertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from fair society artists, celebrated physicists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

Dwinell & Terrill,
Real Estate Investments,
Loans and Insurance.

We offer, at reasonable figures, unimproved and improved property, in all parts of the city and vicinity, and in El Paso county.

FOR SALE:

On Willamette avenue, house of 8 rooms with all modern improvements; could front $1200
On Cascade avenue, house of 8 rooms; lot 50x142 to alley; south front; easy payments 1300
West Colorado Springs, 6 roomed house 2000
6 roomed house, N. Tejon street 600
Cor. Tejon street and [illegible] feet 2700

MONEY TO LOAN in Large or Small Amounts.

INSURANCE Written with Care in Reliable Companies.

BANK BUILDING, ROOM 11.
Telephone No. 165.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney,
Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance, Loans and Real Estate.

If you have property to rent or sell, if you want to buy improved or unimproved property in any part of the city, if you want to exchange any kind of property—here or elsewhere for other property, if you want a loan on most favorable terms, be sure to see me at the

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
101 Pike's Peak Avenue.
LINUS E. SHERMAN.

ECHO KENNELS.
Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.
From My Bitch Echo, Dam of the Following Well Known Coursers:
Bello P., winner of the American Field Cup, at Great Bend, October, 1887; also winner of 1st prize in Beech show, Great Bend, 1887. Swift, the great Wolf Dog and Bess of the Plains. Dart, the great Antelope Dog. Ben Echo, 1st prize winner at the Riverside Hunt M. st, Riverside, Colo., 1889. Dash, Champion Coursers of Colorado, and many other well known Coursers, known for their grit as Coyote killers.
C. F. HOECKEL, Prop.,
P. O. Box 3001. Denver, Colo.

WM. CLARK,
Corner Wahsatch and Platte.
Headquarters for
Flowers—Hyacinths, Narcissus, Daffodils, Tulips
And all Winter Flowers. Call and see us.

H. I. REID,
CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Delos Durfee, Deputy.
Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of engineering work.
Office at Court House at Colo. Springs.

PIKE VIEW RANCH.
Only 30 minutes drive north of town, Pikeview Station, D. & R. G. Railroad, only 10 minutes walk from house. First class boarding accommodations. Good stable accommodations for those wishing to keep a horse.
Address Box 82.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 11, in the county of El Paso, Colorado, called on the written request of the requisite number of legal voters will be held in the School room, at the City hall (up stairs) in the city of Colorado Springs, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of voting on

"Shall the district build a high school building?"

"Shall the district contract a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of erecting school building?"

"What shall be the amount of such indebtedness?"

"Voting by ballot 'For the Bonds' or 'Against the Bonds'."

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated March 20th, 1891. 6-2-td

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso, }
In the County Court.

Florence Ellen Sarsenger, Plaintiff vs. Ferdinand Sarsenger, Defendant. Summons:

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Ferdinand Sarsenger, the Defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce against defendant for the reason that defendant has wilfully deserted and absented himself from plaintiff, his wife, and has departed from the state of Colorado without any intention of returning, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment by default and apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Given under my hand at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1891.

WM. HARRISON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
6-2-5-td

The Mexican National Construction Company—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mexican National Construction Co. to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday in April, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 17th day of March, 1891, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

JOHN FRAY, Secretary.
March 5, 1891. 6-td

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, at a regular meeting thereof, held March 2, 1891, notice is hereby given that there will be submitted to the qualified electors who have paid taxes for the year 1890, at the city election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1891, in the city of Colorado Springs, the following proposition, to-wit:

The question as to whether or not the city council shall issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $50,000, to bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to run not more than fifteen years, for the purpose of constructing bridges and viaducts in the city of Colorado Springs.

Those voting for the bonds shall entitle their tickets "For the Bridge and Viaduct Bonds," and those voting against the bonds shall entitle their tickets, "Against the Bridge and Viaduct Bonds."

By order of the city council.

J. W. STILLMAN, Mayor.
Colorado Springs, March 3, 1891. 6-10-td

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Mexican National Railroad Company.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, April 6th, 1891, at The Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The book closed at 3 p. m. close on the transfer of stock will be closed on the 17th day of March, 1891, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

JOHN FRAY, Secretary.
March 5, 1891. 6td

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County Bank,
CAPITAL PAID IN - - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS FOR THE FIRM:
W. S. JACKSON, C. H. WILSON, J. H. BARLOW.

CONTRACTOR,
Builder and Jobber.
17½ Bijou St. Colorado Springs.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,
Manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding
Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds of planing mill work. Stair work a specialty.
Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER
Window and Door Screens,
Agent for Miller's Patent Blind.
Turned Cedar Hitching Posts on Hand.
JOSEPH DOZIER,
Contractor and Builder.
South of Court House on Nevada Ave.

HOTEL VICTOR,
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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Also
HOTEL RICHELIEU,
Tremont St., opposite Broadway Theatre.
A Select Family Hotel

GEO. J. KINDEL

Manufacturer of
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BABY CRIBS, ETC.
A SPECIALTY.
Ask your furniture dealer for our goods, or write for catalogue.
20 Lawrence St. DENVER, COLO.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To any one order. With every order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,
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Eye and Ear Surgeon.
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For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.
MONEY TO LOAN
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HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

North Cascade avenue, artistically furnished house of 19 rooms, complete in every respect $300 00
North Nevada avenue, 15 rooms, bath, steam heat and electric lights; large and improved grounds 150 00
North Cascade avenue, 15 rooms and bath, elegantly furnished 300 00
North Nevada avenue, south corner, 15 rooms, 2 baths and barn, handsomely furnished 175 00
North Cascade avenue, central, 10 rooms, bath, furnace and barn, nicely furnished 150 00
North Cascade avenue, fine flat of 3 rooms, beautifully furnished 150 00
North Cascade avenue, new house; 8 rooms and bath; fully furnished; barn 115 00
North Nevada avenue, 12 rooms; bath; all conveniences 100 00
N. Weber, 9 rooms; bath; fully furnished 100 00
311 N. Cascade ave., 12 rooms; bath; stable; all conveniences 100 00
33 West Cache la Poudre, 8 rooms, bath and furnished 65 00
North Weber street, 5 rooms, bath 15 00
East Boulder street, 6 rooms and bath 60 00
311 N. Tejon st., 6 rooms; well furnished; any kind of property—here or elsewhere for other property, if you want a loan on most favorable terms, be sure to see me at the
101 Pike's Peak Avenue.
LINUS E. SHERMAN.

Unfurnished.

East Bijou street, new brick house, 12 rooms, all conveniences 100 00
Park Place, near Cascade ave., 5 rooms and bath; furnace 35 00
North Nevada avenue, brick, 9 rooms; bath; furnace; electric lights 35 00
26 E. Boulder st., 11 rooms; bath; stable 30 00
208 East Dale street, 8 rooms and bath 20 00
125 N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath; stable 20 00
North Nevada, 10 rooms; bath; furnace 30 00
Wood avenue, 7 rooms and bath 20 00
1019 North Wahsatch, 7 rooms; bath; barn 25 00
422 North Nevada, 7 rooms and bath 25 00
North Tejon street, 7 rooms, cellar, barn; from May 1st 30 00
1213 North Nevada avenue, 5 rooms 20 00
139 North Tejon, 5 rooms 22 00
Second floor of 109 East Huerfano street 18 00
207 South Weber street, 5 rooms 15 00
North Cascade avenue, 3 rooms; cellar; new 14 00
Rear of 17 North Tejon street, 3 rooms 12 00
House in Roswell, 4 rooms 6 00

Stores and Offices

THE ...ICAL POT.

TWO ...NS HELD IN THE ... NIGHT.

Democ... ...ll Assembled Name ... ...yor—A Non-Partisan ... Ball Nominates ...

Local ...ars had a most de... ...ed t... ...t. Two conventions were h... ...which put tickets in the fie... ...voters now have a variety ... ...n. The two conventions ho... ...ts hour, and one of them will ...or meeting to-night.

DEMOCRATS.

In spi... ...t that the brethren in the I... ...ousehold pulled and hauled ... ...d the meeting was called ... ...nsiderable audience filled C... ...t evening. This in...reased ...ning wore on until there w... ...the gathering being very larg... ...rmen.

J. D. ...ed the meeting to order. R... ...was chosen chairman and Wi... ...retary.

It was ...nt at first that the meeting ... and the people won...dering ...were there for. T. F. ...ifford ...n that it be the sense of the ... a straight ticket be ... was lost.

Some ... that the chair appoint a ... of three to confer with th... ...tion being held in ...rmory ...port as to whether a ...sion t... be made up. After a ...rangle ...ion prevailed, and the chair ap...D. Duncan, M. Fred...ks, W.

The c...tired and the meeting got ...rmal discussion as to ...e ave... various persons for ...indida... ...s. A. L. Lawton, Milo ...owell ... made speeches in ...hich th... ...l out the necessity for good, ...g man at the head of ...ty affa... next two years. They ...ged ... and cafe.

To ge... of the meeting Mr. ...owell ... they proceed to nomi...te a c... ...or mayor. The motion ...evail... ...r consideration it was ...cided ... would not be respect...fu... ...tee and it was recon...sid...ed.

The c...turned with a committee ... ...ther convention. Mr. ...mean... that a majority of the ...mit... ...constructing a ticket ...lotti... ...rmory hall convention ...me ...dates for mayor and ...ie... ...second and Fifth wards, ...city ...ention to name the city ...asure... ...other aldermen. As a ...ority ...e reported in favor of ...a... ... proposition.

Mr. Cl...ed that the proposition ...rejec... the motion, carried ...nimo... ...pon motion of Duncan ...A... committee was thanked ...the ...tion proceeded to nomi...e a ti...

Mr. A... ...ton was proposed for ...or ...ned. In a neat speech then ...l the name of Dr. Wm. ...ie... ...who was ever ready to ...nd ... whether rich or poor, ...in ...rive the friend of the ...ing ... the good citizen.

Mr. St... was nominated unanimi...sly ...m. Lawton and Duncan ...e app... committee to wait upon Stric...

Upon ... a committee was ap...pointed. ...upon, the Armory hall ...rentio... ...inform it of the action ...take... ...ask it to endorse Dr. ...ckler. ...motion prevailed and the ...r app... James Doyle, T. F. Cliff ...and ...

Mo...oined W. H. Hoagland ...city ... and he was chosen by ...acati...

A. M... ...as chosen chairman of ...city ...l committee, and the ...s from various wards scattered ...ugh ...them, forming ward meet...

Whe... convention again as...bled, ...owing nominations were ...rted:

...rst ...aldermen for the long ...J. E. ...ley; for the short term ...F. And... A. L. Murray, committ...an.

...cond w... Aldermen, W. H. Gumm; ... Hart, ...nitteeman.

...ird w... Aldermen, A. Attwen...; A. ...lson, committeeman.

...urth w... Aldermen, Frank Fin...; W... ...t, committeeman.

...fth ward, ...M. Wright, committee...

...e nomi...s were endorsed by the ...ention, ...oing decided that the ...nee of ...fth ward caucus to...t should ... be the nominee of the ...

...e comm... to wait on Dr. Strick...ported, ...had found the gentle...an ...home ...indisposed. The doc...fully ...epted the honor done ...

He was ...t all disposed to enter ...a contest ...le on party lines. It ...uld have ...endorsement outside ...a party ...uld perhaps consider ...atter, ...he did not want to make ...it on ...parties.

...e comm... ...sent to Armory hall ...nced ...the convention there ...led had ...ed to listen to the ...sition.

...motion ...s decided that when ...eeting ...n it be to meet again ...e same pl... ...is evening. A com...e, compo... of A. L. Lawton, Milo ...ell and ... Goddard, was ap...ed to draft address to the Inde...nt voters ...ing their presence at ...eeting to ...fully under the nomi...n to Dr. ...ickler, regardless of ...lines.

...meeting ... adjourned.

NON-PARTISAN CONVENTION.

...A half ...nch of sawdust was ...led over the floor of Armory hall ...ight and ...t 200 men stood in ...red squads ...out the room. A few ...stand... ...the south side but ...ajority ...ther and to stand. A lit...er 8 o'clock ...V. Z. Reed stood ...ble at the ...ck of the hall and ...the meeting ...o order. He then ...for nominations for chairman and ...F. McCloskey ...as chosen, chair...nd forthwith ...ade a break for the ...out was caught and pulled back by ...boro. He ...adfastly refused to ...ept. Mr. ...Simmons ...

...ole on. He demurred for a few moments, but was finally overpowered and consented to serve. V. Z. Reed was made secretary.

S. W. Teagarden then announced that there was a committee of three present from the Democratic city convention, which had been appointed to confer with this convention to see if the two could not combine, and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to consult with the other committee. It was carried and Messrs Teagarden, T. R. Gould and V. Z. Reed were ...ted by the chair. After a few minutes' consultation they returned and presented the proposition that the two conventions unite on a ticket, the Independents to name the mayor and aldermen for the Second and Fifth wards, the Democrats to name the treasurer and aldermen for the other three wards. An ebony colored citizen named Tom Benton made an argument against this, saying that it was all right except for the Third ward. An aye and nay vote was taken, but the chairman was in doubt of the result, so he ordered the two sides to divide to opposite sides of the room. Mr. Duncan, chairman of the Democratic committee on combination, then rushed to the front and said that he could hear as well as anyone there. He knew that the motion was lost and he wasn't going to let his proposition remain before the meeting, but before he got out the meeting divided and the nays were left in a hopeless minority. Mr. Duncan then consented to accompany the Independent committee to the Democratic convention to lay the proposition before it.

A recess was taken for twenty minutes while the committee was gone. A delay of forty five minutes followed and then the delegation returned and S. W. Teagarden reported that the other convention had refused to consider the proposition and had nominated Dr. Strickler. A motion was made to tender the Democratic committee a vote of thanks and was declared carried amid a storm of noes.

The still, small voice of James Doyle was then heard calling for recognition. He brought another olive branch from the Democrats. If this convention would endorse Strickler, he said, they could name about all the rest of the ticket. A storm of cries of "put him out" arose. "Come back here and put me out" was the belligerent reply, but no bloodshed followed and the Democratic ambassador returned.

Mr. C. L. Gillingham was then nominated with three rousing cheers and a committee was sent out to find him and bring him in. The search occupied only a few moments and they led him to the front where he stood on the chair and spoke. He said that he thanked them for the honor they had done him and he had come over to say that he was with them; and if it was to be a three-cornered fight he was with them just the same. He did not think it was necessary to state his policy in city affairs. His record in the council was before them. He had been a friend of the laboring classes in the past, he was one of them, and he would be in the future. He had always tried to be honest and economical in the conduct of city affairs and would be so if elected. He had a great many things to say to them and he would prepare and publish a written statement in a day or so.

Nominations for candidate for city treasurer were next called for and E. E. Martin and W. H. Hoagland were named. On a vote Martin received a majority and the choice was made unanimous.

It was suggested that the meeting divide up into sub-meetings, one for each ward, to select candidates for aldermen, and this plan was followed.

In the Second ward the Republican candidates were endorsed. In the Third a contest between the Republican candidate and "Sig" Tarbot, colored, took place and the Republican candidate was endorsed. The fight in the Fourth was between Frank Finnegan and J. K. Fiesl, and the latter was chosen. The choosing of a candidate for the Fifth was left to the ward caucuses to be held to-night. The city central committee was elected as the ward caucus and was made up of two from each ward, except the members from the west side who will be named to-night. So far it is composed of S. W. Teagarden, Frank Sawyer, J. H. Reed, J. L. Nelson, A. B. Currie, W. J. Mathews, Charles Edwards and E. M. Stevenson. W. J. Mathews was made chairman.

All those present were urged to attend the "Citizens" convention to-night and prevent, if possible, the endorsement of the nomination of Strickler. The meeting then adjourned.

Address to Independent Voters.

The following address will be issued to-day by the committee appointed at the city hall convention last evening:

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 3, 1891.

To the Independent Voters, Colorado Springs.

A convention of the democratic voters of this city was held in city hall, Colorado Springs, last night, and Dr. Wm. Strickler was placed in nomination for the office of mayor. Dr. Strickler's views are those of many other citizens, that city officers should not be elected on a political basis and it is not probable that he will accept the nomination, coming as it did. The convention, believing that it has named the best candidate yet placed before the people, adjourned to meet this evening at city hall and appointed the undersigned a committee to invite the independent voters of the city to meet with them and consider a nomination for mayor.

The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock in city hall.

A. L. LAWTON,
MILO ROWELL,
D. C. GODDARD.

World's Fair News.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Information has been received at the World's fair headquarters here from the Latin-America department at Washington that the government of Mexico had announced officially its acceptance of the invitation from the president of the United States to participate in the Columbian exposition and that commissioners would be appointed in case ... A cablegram has also been received from Honduras ... given special commissioner to Central America, announcing that the republic of San Salvador has formally accepted the invitation to participate in the World's Columbian exposition and will erect its own buildings at Chicago.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—For Colorado—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer; southerly winds.

EGGS BY MACHINERY.

A PLAN TO MAKE THEM BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN HENS CAN.

What the Manufactured Article Contains. How the Ingredients Are Secured—The Making of the Shell Is Really a Delicate Piece of Work.

Patents have been granted to James Storey, of Kansas City, for the manufacture of eggs.

All the necessary machinery, which is not worth more than $600 at the outset, is in readiness to begin the experimental campaign with the American hen. If as much success attends these ventures as is anticipated by Mr. Storey, the contest between the machine and the hen for supremacy in the egg producing business will be short, and the victory to the credit of the former.

Mr. Storey's process is very simple, and yet he is prepared to manufacture an article so exactly like the genuine that it will be difficult to tell the difference either in appearance or taste from the prime product of a Plymouth Rock or Leghorn.

Lime, water, blood, milk, tallow, peas and one or two other vegetables are the ingredients of his compound. The shell and the yolk will not be difficult of manufacture. To take a good imitation of the "white" of the egg is the part that has required the most ingenuity to conquer, but Mr. Storey has succeeded in solving the problem successfully.

MAKING THE YOLK.

The yolk of an egg is composed of 30 per cent. of yellow fat, 11 per cent. of caseine, about 3 per cent. albumen and water. The fat is common animal fat, and beef fat, which is very cheap, will be the chief ingredient. To this a liberal amount of caseine, which is that portion of the milk which produces butter and cheese, will be added, and albumen mainly from beef blood, together with water, will be mixed in small quantities. The color, already a yellow, will be treated with a chemical which will serve a double purpose of deepening the color and preserving the mixture in a semi-liquid state until it is cooled.

The "white" of the egg is about one-eighth pure albumen, and is a difficult substance to produce chemically. A substance that appears to the eye exactly similar, and which hardens and whitens when cooked, has been produced by a mixture of legumin, or vegetable albumen, extracted from common peas, and which forms one-fourth of the peas, a little albumen from beef blood, a trifle of sulphur, considerable gelatine and a chemical solution to prevent rapid decomposition, and which also whitens the whole bulk when subjected to heat, just as the egg becomes white when boiled.

As beef blood will be utilized in very large quantities in the big egg mill, a few special cars will be fitted up with tanks to bring the blood from the Chicago slaughter houses.

MAKING THE SHELL.

The shell will be perfectly imitated by a simple solution of lime, water and glue. The machinery that is required is needed mainly in putting the egg together. Every yolk will be first run into a mold to be properly shaped, and then dropped into a second mold, where the right quantity of the white is placed previously. This latter substance, being a gelatine like matter, will incase the yolk very readily. By a unique machine the meat is there enveloped in the shell.

The shell is only partially hardened when the egg is put into it, and as there is a liberal amount of glue added to the lime, the edges of the shell soon adhere to each other very tightly, leaving no noticeable mark where they were joined. In order to make the imitation more completely successful, molds of several sizes will be introduced, making the eggs vary in bulk as do the products of any respectable flock of hens. The color of the shell will also be of two or three shades, rendering the likeness to the original still more striking.

Tests have been made which show that the artificial egg can be preserved for a month under proper conditions, and still taste as fresh as one laid by an ordinary hen. As all the ingredients of this reform egg are exceedingly cheap, it can be manufactured at the rate of about three cents a dozen. There will be no limit to the capacity of the novel mill, and families and boarding houses can be supplied in any quantities at prices so startlingly small as to warrant immediate popularity.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Strange Wants.

They must have a strange herd of sheep in New Zealand, where a settler announced that he wanted "an industrious man to take charge of 3,000 sheep who could talk Spanish." He must have been related to the young lady who announced "that she could do all kinds of sewing and embroidery except music." A western "ad." reads: "Wanted an energetic young man for a retail store partly out of doors, partly behind the counters." A contemporary asks what will be the result when the door is shut.—Providence Journal.

A Share in a Jewel.

There is a story told of a French savant who was shown a priceless jewel by a great duke.

"Thank you, my lord duke," said the man of science, "for allowing me to share with you the possession of so great a treasure."

"In what way?" said the duke.

"Why, your grace can do no more than look at it, and you have allowed me to do the same."—All the Year Round.

Spoke Too Quick.

Mr. Repplier (playing cribbage) What a very fine crib board, Miss Passeo!

Miss Passeo (playfully) A gift from my very first sweetheart, Mr. Repplier, when I was only 15.

Mr. Repplier (with polite interest) Indeed! That is quite the oldest crib board I ever saw—that is—er—I mean—.—West Shore.

Effects of African Arrow Poison.

It has been conjectured that the fatal effects of African arrow poison are not always due entirely to the poison itself, and with a view of determining how far fear and other influences enter into the results of its exhibition a series of experiments in inoculating the lower animals has been proposed. One of the poisons with which the arrows of the Africans are smeared is a dark substance like pitch. It is strong enough to kill elephants, and is considered so dangerous that its preparation is not allowed in the villages, but is carried on in the bush, where also the arrows are smeared. The virulence of the poison is remarkable; faintness, palpitation of the heart, nausea, pallor and the breaking out of beads of perspiration all over the body follow with extraordinary promptitude and death ensues.

One of Stanley's men is said to have died within one minute from a mere pinhole puncture in the right arm and result

"BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!
A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,
Possessing a Complete Water System!

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

Cheyenne : Lake!

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views. The Best Opportunity for First-Class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Gazette Building,

NO. 14 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

THE KNOB HILL ADDITION

Affords Superb Building Sites,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and City.

HIGH GROUND, NATURAL DRAINAGE, FREEDOM FROM SMOKE AND DUST, WATER MAINS, AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

THIS FINE PROPERTY is only one and one-half miles from the Court House, a trifle over one mile from the Union Depot, and by the new Electric Motor Line you can ride from the business centre of the city to Knob Hill in seven minutes, in handsome cars propelled and lighted by electricity.

Several new houses have been completed in the past year in this addition and are now occupied by their owners; several have just been commenced, and contracts have been made for others to be constructed within the year.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company, owning this property, is arranging to lay a large amount of additional water mains at once, and to make other valuable improvements, which will ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of Knob Hill.

Choice Lots and Blocks Can Now be Secured, at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company

At the Office of D. H. BRAN, 14 N. Tejon St., A. A. M'GOVNEY, or H. J. BATON.

nations in 1866 and 1867. The 6s maturing in 1881 were, for a time in 1869, as low as 62.

The almost universal prevalence of corns, bunions and other afflictions of the feet, and the race of eccentric shoemakers who have arisen as a legitimate outgrowth of these afflictions, all go to show that there is something radically wrong in the make of the foot.

The gamboling of whales is often witnessed by sailors, and Paley says that any observer of fish must acknowledge that "they are so happy they know not what to do with themselves. Their attitudes and frolics are simply the effect of an excess of spirits."

WE ALL KNOW

That the Rock Island Great Rock Island Route is simply unequalled by any railway company, and that the patrons of this favorite route are given the advantage of every possible convenience known to modern railway management, regardless of expense or trouble. When you desire to make a trip to any point east, north or south call at the ticket office at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue for full information, maps, lowest rates, etc., and make your sleeping car reservations through to destination.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent.

RIO GRANDE.

Train to Denver 8.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., and 5.30 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running broad gauge trains through to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleepers to Oakland without change of cars. 1-15-tf

THE SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

To Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City without change of cars of any class, via the Great Rock Island Route, are composed of the latest and most elegant Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Reclining chair cars, day coaches, dining cars, etc., and serve the best meals in dining cars west of Chicago. Consult your own interests and travel via this popular and reliable route. We make direct connections with all lines diverging for all points east, north and south. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 77.

TO TEXAS FOR A SONG.

Buy a ticket to Ft. Worth or Galveston, via Santa Fe Route, at regular rates, and you will be amply repaid by views of scenery in fertile Arkansas valley, beautiful Oklahoma or lovely Washita mountains. A land of happy homes all the way. Through Pullman service from Rocky mountains to deep water. Santa Fe Route is most comfortable line to Texas.

MONTEZUMA'S WILLIAM.

Does not affect rates on the Denver and Rio Grande. 6 daily trains between Denver and Pueblo; 2 daily trains to Salt Lake and the Pacific coast. Office, 16 North Tejon St. 9-24-tf

A NEW ROUTE EAST.

The Wabash Line is now running its Cannon Ball train from Kansas City to Toledo, established; leaving Kansas City at 4.30 p. m. making direct connections with all trains from the west to that point.

Fine reclining chair cars and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars from Kansas City to Toledo, at which point as well as at Fort Wayne and Defiance, direct connection is made with all the limited trains for the east, southeast and northeastern points.

This is a STAR Route. Ask for your tickets via the Wabash Line. C. M. HAMPSON, General Agent, 1317 17th Street, Denver, Colo.

O. L. ... Ticket Agent. 9-24-tf

CHEAP RIDE TO CALIFORNIA.

If it costs all to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The whacot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

The new dining car just put on the St. Joseph Route of the Rock Island is pronounced the finest yet turned out by this company. Solid through vestibule train and all meals on the road. Springs to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City, making close connections at these points in Union depots for all points.

Ticket office No. 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. is daily trains:

Round trip to Denver $6 50
Round trip to Pueblo 2 50

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon street, New Bank building. 5-24-tf

EAST AS A CRADLE.

Such is the ride on the Santa Fe Route "Cannonball" train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars and sleeping cars are attached with coaches that satisfy the most fastidious travelers. No matter, either or these comfortable trains has ever cut a hole in the night.

ARE YOU GOING EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH?

If so call at the Rock Island Ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue, for full information, maps, lowest rates, etc.

AN EXCELLENT MEAL

Is served on the dining cars now running on the Rock Island trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

AT LEMAN'S are now served in three separate dishes both on our St. Joseph and Kansas City Routes. Ticket office No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. 77.

WANTED.

HERKWAY BROS.—Employment office, 103 E. East Huerfano. c-24-tf

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper. Address ... box 17.

WANTED—A situation to do chamber or kitchen work. Apply 28 Huerfano street.

WANTED A traveller in first class condition. Apply R. this office.

WANTED Situation to do second work. Address D. box 99.

WANTED Our agents make $60 to $90 a month selling our goods on their middle name, county and state. Address, and we will take back all goods should it not prove satisfactory after a 10 days trial, or a general agent's ... We will send free illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit traveling applicants, on receipt of stamp to pay postage. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Rodney Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Boy to work around livery and grocery. Address "A," this office. 2-24-tf

WANTED—A foreman to work at Willard's Fish market, 15 S. Kiowa st.

WANTED—On time, or will exchange lumber for a good work team. Address H. Willard, this office. 2-24-tf

WANTED—A competent cook with good recommendations. Apply 1310 North Weber. 2-24-tf

A. N. PEALE & CO.—Employment Agents, 104 S. Tejon, old stand. 1-24-tf

J. ... HEDDEN, Employment Agent, 20 East Huerfano St., over Grant's Grocery. 2-24-tf

WANTED—Laundry ... at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of $500 to $1,000 at ... per cent. for three to five years. Apply on Colorado Real Estate Agency, Agent to Lend, Armin & ... Rooms 10 to 13. 2-24-tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—... over McCurdy's shoe store. ... 111 S. Tejon st. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—Furnished cottage, ... location elevated; ... 100 miles; ... bright and sunny and within four blocks of center of city. ... Hodgson st.

TO RENT—Large front room with board; ... 201 N. Tejon street.

TO RENT—8 room house, completely furnished; has bath, furnace, ... Rio Nacos, etc., etc.; the ... location ... ed; price $35. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 14 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Two large connecting front rooms. 1 W. Cornella street. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—Good ... suitable for ... or ... 203 N. Tejon. 2-24-tf

TO RENT A ... in the Midland ...

TO RENT—Part of the ... 13 South Tejon. ...

TO RENT—Three ... furnished for ... building. No. 210 North Tejon st. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—Elegantly furnished ... in Fountain Building, ... hot and cold water, electric light, bath. Inquire at Club Coffee House. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—Rooms, single or en suite, with board. 30 North Cascade avenue. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—House 7 rooms, corner Wahsatch and Bijou st. Inquire J. Fuller. 2-24-tf

TO RENT—Dr. J. A. Hart's office on the ground floor, opposite Antlers Hotel. 2-15-tf

TO RENT—One ... two furnished houses and the office now ... Edward Faris, 24 Pike's Peak avenue. 2-12-tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and organs; ... Also repairing. 2-24-tf

FOR RENT—Two or three furnished rooms ... for housekeeping; water in the house. 111 East Bijou.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board at H. N. Wheelwright's.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot ... 50x100 feet, ... to A. T. & S. F. track. A splendid place for ... or warehouse purposes. Inquire of ...

FOR SALE—110 ... Weber, a ... residence ... Also lots in Irvella ... the new road to Cheyenne; easy ... Call on ... Hodgsdon Bros.

FOR SALE—An established profitable business ... capital required ... Address P. O. box 667.

FOR SALE—... below value, ... cottage in Otis's Addition, with bath, sink, closets, etc.; best material throughout; big bargain. Address R. C. ... Colo.

FOR SALE—Good ... Inquire ...

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good ... horse. Call on or address ... S. Weber.

FOR SALE—Dwelling of ... Pike's Peak, Parrish's addition; price $100 ... Address ... street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—New and second-hand ... at 113 E. B...

FOR SALE—... in ...

BLACK MAGIC IS QUITE DISTINCT ... Gold magnet. ... CLIFT & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, DECEMBER 28, 1890.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2—California and Eastern Express ... 2.00 p.m.
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Limited ... 6.15 ...
No. 6—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express ... 4.00 ...
No. 8—Pueblo and Denver Accom. ... Stations ... 8.00 ...
No. 10—Trinidad, La Veta and Denver ... 6.30 ...
No. 12—Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express ... 11.30 a.m.

SOUTH AND WEST BOUND.

No. 1—California Fast Mail ... 11.55 a.m.
No. 3—Pacific Coast Limited ... 9.50 ...
No. 5—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express ... 10.00 ...
No. 7—Trinidad and La Veta Express ... 6.45 p.m.
No. 9—Pueblo and Utah Pass. and Mail ... 10.00 ...
No. 11—Canon City and St. Louis Ex. ... 4.00 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM MANITOU. | LEAVE FOR MANITOU.

No. 31 ... 11.05 am | No. 33 ... 12.00 ...
No. 35 ... 4.15 pm | No. 37 ... 5.00 ...
No. 38 ... 5.15 pm | No. 39 ... 6.00 ...
No. 40 ... 6.40 pm | No. 30 ... 6.40 ...

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon st. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Horton Reclining chair cars free.

For full information call on or address,
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express ... 2.30 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 22 Fort Worth Express ... 11.30 am

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver ... 12.30 pm
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo ... 8.35 pm

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a.m.

To connect with New York steamships via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11.30 a.m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans ... Cromwell Steamship Line ... via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket.

Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

For full information call or add...

GEO. RIBLET, General Agent.

O. W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent, No. 16 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. 41.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ARCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE ... March 15, 1891.

Arrive from Denver ...
Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco ...
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco ...
Leave for Denver ...

Through tickets sold to all points east.
C. C. HOLT, ...

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE ...
COLORADO MIDLAND R. W.

March 15, 1891.

Westward.

No. 5 Chicago to Denver ...
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver ...
No. 603 Salt Lake to Denver ...
No. 605 Colorado City to Denver ...

Eastward.

No. 6 Denver to Chicago ...
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City ...
No. 604 Denver to Salt Lake ...
No. 606 Denver to Colorado City ...

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 are solid trains between Denver and Chicago. Pullman palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and dining cars ... at Topeka for New Mexico and California, and at Boston, Kansas, for St. Louis, Ft. Worth and the Galveston, Texas.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 are solid ... Colorado Springs and Kansas City. Pullman palace sleeping cars ... and all points on Colorado Midland ... Denver ... Colorado Springs ... Colorado City ...

Ticket office ... Colorado Springs ... Colorado City ...

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 14 Vestibule limited to Chicago ...
No. 16 Fast ... to Chicago ...
No. 13 Limited to Chicago ...
No. 15 Vestibule limited to Chicago ...
No. 23 ... Chicago ...
No. 24 ... Colorado Springs ...

Through sleeping cars ... Colorado Springs ... Chicago ...

Ticket office ... Colorado Springs ...

TIME CARD.

Commencing at 5 a.m. cars leave ... for Colorado Springs ...

Commencing at 5.35 a.m. cars leave ... until 5.45 p.m. ... Colorado Springs ...

Commencing at 6 a.m. cars leave ... Colorado Springs ...

Cars leave ... Colorado Springs ...

TOWN OFFICE BUILDING.

D. & R. G.

4.15 pm ... Denver ... Pueblo ... Denver ... Pueblo ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
4.00 am ... Denver ... Pueblo ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
7.45 am ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
11.15 am ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
11.00 am ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
11.00 pm ... Denver ... Pueblo ...
2.15 pm ... Denver ... Pueblo ...

COLORADO MIDLAND.

5.00 am ... Aspen ... Leadville ... Glenwood ... Ogden ... San Francisco ...

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

1.45 am ... Kansas City ... St. Louis ... Chicago ...
4.00 pm ... Kansas City ... St. Louis ... Chicago ...
7.00 ... Kansas City ... St. Louis ... Chicago ...
7.00 ... Kansas City ... St. Louis ... Chicago ...

D. T. & G. R. R.

... Denver ... Pueblo ... Denver ... Pueblo ...

C., K. & N. (C., R. I. & P.)

... Chicago ... Colorado City ... Denver ... Colorado Springs ...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE

COLORADO COLLEGE

Opera House.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

THE FISHER!

Mr. Frank Weston.

Miss Manning.

POPULAR PRICES.

POTATO FARMS FOR SALE.

Red Lodge Land Association.

B. D. SANBORN.

Greeley, Colorado.

W. H. McINTYRE

INSURANCE

NOTICE.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages.

INSURANCE

T. F. WELLES & CO.

FINE CARRIAGES.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.

Giddings Bros. & Bent.

21 South Tejon Street.

ONE DOLLAR IRVINE & WYCKOOP.

Real Estate and Loans.

H. C. SHIMP.

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher

NEW MILLINERY!

THE CRESCENT SEPARATOR

Creamery Butter.

20 BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS.

JOHN POTTER,

13½ South Tejon St.

Real Estate

INSURANCE

MONEY TO LOAN

PICKLED SALMON.

C. M. SHREVE, Dentist.

MASSAGE

Johnson's DRY GOODS

SPECIALTY NEW.

SPECIAL HOSIERY SALE!

WILBUR & WOLFE'S

Balance of this Week

CHOICE AT 25 CENTS PER PAIR

Real Value, 30, 35 and 40 Cents.

New Spring Underwear Just Received.

Wilbur & Wolf,

NO. 27 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

SOLID INVESTMENTS!

FRIEND BROS.,

The Pioneers in Real Estate Dealers

No. 28 South Tejon Street.

1,000

Four foot Curtain Poles!

With Brass Finials and Rings at

25c Each.

THE DE LA VERGNE

FURNITURE COMPANY.

125, 127 and 129 So. Tejon St.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.

At Close of Business, February 26, 1891.

SIMON BROS. DAIRY

FRESH MILK, CREAM,

MAITLAND COAL!

Union Ice and Coal Co.

No. 28 W. Vermijo Ave.

MATT CONWAY.

ELECTRICAL WORK!

HASSELL & ALCOTT

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

PIANOS KNABE, SCHOMACKER, Cold String, OPERA, and BUSH & GERTS.

Chicago Cottage Organs.

BEXT & WILLIAMS, No. 24 East Pikes Peak Street.

READ THE

Sunday Gazette!